Whitnarn.

SEIXAS.—Died, at Charleston, S. C., on Saturday March 14, 1868, FANNY, daughter of HEMBIETTA D. SEIXAS and the late D. C. SHIXAS, aged 12 years and 8 months.

AG A CARD .- AT AN UMPROMPTU MEET-

ING of the MARION FIRE ENGINE COMPANY,

held after the fire of the 16th, the thanks of the Com-

pany were tendered to Mr. HENRY H. BOLGER, for

AP NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

STEAMSHIP LINE.—Consignees per steamship

MANHATTAN, from New York, are notified of her

cargo being This Day discharged at Adger's South

Wharf. All goods remaining on the dock at sunset

NOTICE .- FOR THE ACCOMMODATION

of Correspondents, an authorized Postoffice messer

ger, will, until further notice, be found daily (except

Sundays at the hours given below, at the office of the City Railroad, corner of East Bay and Broad Streets,

to receive and convey to the Postoffice letters and pa-

For the South Carolina Railroad Mails-Augusts

For the South Carolina Railroad Mails-Columbi

For the South Carolina Railroad Mails-Augusta

For the Early Morning Mails-from 7 P. M. to

TAKE NOTICE.—TO THE OFFICERS

AND MEMBERS OF THE PALMETTO STEAM

FIRE ENGINE COMPANY-Gentlemen: You will

please accept my sincere thanks for your kind treat

my household furniture and clothing from the late

fire on Warren-street, corner of King-street. You

GT CIRCULAR.-THE EXTENT TO

which the adulteration of Liquors is carried on in

this country makes it the duty of the purchaser to

investigate the merits of the article offered for sale.

Wines, &c., are manufactured from French extracts

essential oils and alcohol, which is poisonous, there

The public is justly suspicious of nearly every-

thing put up for sale under the name of Liquors and

the trade has been brought into disrepute, and in

order to insure to those who desire a Pure 'Article, it

is only necessary for us to say that we Import Direct

all Brandies, Wines and Gins, and warrant them per-

March 16 Branch of No. 900 Broadway, N. Y.

that Chronic Dyspepsia may be cured by exercise and diet alone. This is a mistake. The Stomach

must be stimulated and regulated, and the liver and

the discharging organs put in good working order be-

fore a cure can be effected. Such is the operation of

"They tone the stomach, set the liver right,

Many persons fancy that Fever and Ague can be

damp and cold. Never was there a greater fal-

lacy. There is no absolute safeguard against ma-

larious maladies, except HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

"To brace the frame and make it sque-proof,

There is nothing like this genial vegetable invigor

ant. So, too, in cases where there is a predisposition to billousness; the constitutional tendency is com

batted and held in check by the alterative action of

Diet and regimen are powerful allies of judicie

medical treatment when the preservation of health

in insalubrious localities is the object in view. But

them as aids to the BITTERS, but do not rely upon

the efficacy of any formula that does not include thi

The BITTERS consist of an unadulterated vege

table essence (unrivalled among stimulants), medi-

cated solely with herbs and roots of acknowledged

virtue as tonics. It is agreeable to the taste and per-

fectly harmless. Even to children of delicate con-

stitutions it may be given with perfect impunity.

In fact, with these, as with those of older growth, its

wonderful recuperant properties are at once appa-

AS IN WASHINGTON, D. C., MORE THAN

THREE THOUSAND BOTTLES of the celebrate

PALMETTO HAIR RENEWER was sold at retail in

December last, and the cry is still for more. As a

storer and Dressing it has no equal. Try it once

BREAST MILK .- COMSTOCK'S RA

TIONAL FOOD is by analysis the same in its chem

al elements as healthy mother's milk, and is the easi

est of digestion and assimilation of all nourishments

Samples to Physicians gratis. Sold by Draggist

and Grocers. G. W. COMSTOCE, No. 57 Courtland-

P. H. H .- ARE SYNONYMOUS WITH

Health, Strength and Vigor. The secret will be re-

realed by investing in a bottle of PANENIN'S HE

PATIC BITTERS. For sale by all Druggists. w

NOTICE .- I, JOHANNAH LEVIN-

SHON, wife of JACOB LEVINSHON, residing at No. 10

Beaufain-street, hereby give notice that one month

after date I shall carry on business as a FREE

NEW MARRIAGE GUIDE.—AN ESSAY

for Young Men, on Physiological Errors, Abuses and

Diseases, incident to Youth and Early Manhood,

which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sur

means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes fre

of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,

HE THE GREAT PRESERVER OF

HEALTH. - TARRANI'S EFFERVESCENT SELT-

ZER APERIENT can always be relied upon as a

pleasant, mild, speedy and positive cure in all cases

of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sick Head-

ache, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint,

Bilioueness, Flatulency, Fuliness of Blood, and all

thartic is required; so says the Chemist, so says the

Physician, so says the great American Public of the

Heed ve them, and be not without a bottle in the

house. Before life is imperilled, deal judiciously

with the symptoms; remember that the slight internal

disorders of to-day may become an obstinate incura-

Manufactured only by the sole proprietors, TAR-

wich and No. 100 Warren streets New York.

ble disease to-morrow.

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charleston, February 28, 1868.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,

DOWIE & MOISE, General Agents, Charleston. S. C.

DOWIE & MOISE,

General Southern Agents,

wim12 Charleston, S. C.

No. 16 Wall street,

New York.

CASHED AND INFORMATION FURNISHED.

tinds of GOLD AND SILVER.

For sale by all Druggists.

for infants, invalids and dyspeptics.

and be convinced.

street, New York.

DEALER.

February 29

January 31

To keep the causes of disease aloof,"

That good digestion waits on appetite."

And put the stomach in such a healthful plight,

by adopting unusual precautions against

AT A FALLACY .- SOME PEOPLE THINK

WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,

No. 275 King-street, Charleston, S. C.

ent in assisting my family in saving a portion of

STANLEY G. TROTT, P. M.

THOMAS E. DALWICK.

Savannah, and Western, from 8 A. M., to 9 A. M.

pers intended for the mails, viz :

and Greenville, from 3 P. M., to 4 P. M.

and Western, from 5 P. M., to 6 P. M.

will please accept my well wishes.

by causing many injurious effects.

fectly pure, as originally imported.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

the RITTERS.

admirable tonic.

March 18

Charleston, S. C., March 17, 1867.

will be stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

March 17 2

GEO. A. CALDER,

Secretary M. F. E. Co.

JAMES ADGER & CO.

refreshment kindly furnished them at the fire.

Special Notices.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches. [BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

IMPORTANT FENIAN DEVELOPMENTS-TALK OF A PARTIAL A M N E S T X-ABYSSINIAN ADVICES-LIBERAL MOVEMENTS IN FRANCE-END OF

THE CRETAN WAR-MARKETS, ETC. London, March 17 .- Recent developments lead to the belief that the Fenians in Ireland, England and Scotland are tampering with the regular soldiers. There is evidence of alarming disaffection in some of the Irish regiments.

In the House of Commons the consideration · of Maguire's resolutions in relation to Irish reforms was resumed. Disraeli opposed, and Magnire withdrew them. The Prince of Wales will visit Ireland during

the Easter holidays. It is intimated that his visit will be signalized by a royal proclamation granting partial amnesty to political offenders. Dispatches from Abyssinia say that General Napier was about to send a reconnoitering party to Lake Ashangee, in the Tigre district. The Psha of Egypt showed no disposition to withdraw his forces. The Egyptians in camp at

Massowah had received considerable reinforce-

Paris, March 17 .- The Corps Legislatiff was engaged last week in discussing a new law in relation to holding public meetings. Important and comprehensive amendments to the bill have been offered by liberal members. It proposes to remove all restrictions from the right of the people to meet in public assemblies

when and where they please. VIENNA, March 17 .- Dispatches from the South announce that the Grand Vizier had returned to Constantinople from Crete. He reports to the Turkish Government that the war between the Turks and Cretan insurgents had at length ended. A few Spahkiolean guerillas are still operating in the mountain districts. They were hardly a hundred strong, and no fears of any fresh outbreak are entertained. LONDON, March 17 .- Evening .- Consols 98.

LIVERPOOL, March 17 .- Noon .- Cotton dull and inactive; sales 8000 bales. Breadstuffs

LIVERPOOL, March 17 .- Afternoon .- Cotton dull and easier; Uplands, on the spot, 10id; afloat, 101d; Orleans 101d. Corn 41s 9d. Pork 78s. Others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 17 .- Evening .- Cotton closed dull; sales 8000 bales; Uplands, on the spot and afloat, 10td; Orleans 10td. Tallow 44s.

Our Washington Dispatches.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE TENNESSEE DIFFICULTIES -THAD, STEVENS ON THE ADMISSION OF ALA-BAMA-DISCUSSION ON THE LOYALTY OF GOV-ERNOR ORR-HIS CONVENTION SPEECH AND PHILADELPHIA SPEECH COMPARED, ETC.

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- The President's endorsement on the Grant-Thomas correspondence says that the State authorities having made no constitutional application, the Federal interference would be unauthorized. The Kluxlux Klan, which produced a scare, are the sons of Malta under a new name.

The second mayoralty contest in Portland, Maine, resulted in no choice. Republican vote, twenty-six hundred and ninety-four, Independent, two hundred and sixty-seven, Democrat, two thousand five hundred and sixty-

Alexander H. Stephens has departed for

Crawfordsville, Georgia. John Hancock has been nominated as Col-

lector of the Internal Revenue at New Orleans. General Hancock's visit here has no general political significance. The President merely desires to consult him personally regarding the possibility of relieving him from his preent post. Commander Riddle's sword, valued at ten

thousand dollars, has been stolen from the pa-Revenue to-day \$362,000.

It has transpired that Stevens all along has or posed Alabama's admission under the recont election, and that he is struggling for suftrage to be only restricted by a conviction of No. 2 \$3 87a3 50; No. 1 \$3 75a5.

The Supreme Court granted leave to file the new Georgia bill, notwithstanding Carpenter's objection, that Jenkins was not Governor. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Jencks. Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee, denounces Van Wyck's recent whiskey fraud report as the unauthorized work of an individual member of the committee, made without the consent or knowledge or approval of the other members. The Secretary of the Treasury was asked how

fraude are prevented and detected in printing Wilson desired to make an explanation re-

garding the clandestine judiciary amendment. Wood objected, unless the Democrats were

allowed a reply. The bill removing political disabilities was resumed. Bingham amended-be relieves from the disabilities by both the constitution and the laws. An amendment inserting Giladding other names to the original list were rejected. Miller said that Longstreet's name should be omitted. Bingham said "Oh, no." A dozen suggestions were offered. Bingham begged them not to load the bill. W. W. Hol-

den would be the next Governor of North Carolina, and could not act unless the bill was passed. Logan questioned Governor Orr's evidence of loyalty. Bingham said that Orr had made an encouraging speech to the South Carolina Convention. Logan wanted to know about Orr's Philadelphia speech. Bingham declined | bank and commercial 150ga152. going into particulars, but thought who had influence enough to beat Wade Hampton ought to be encouraged to use that influence in favor of the Reconstruction laws. Schenck proposed a month's postponement to obtain facts. Boutwell favored taking the responsibility. Logan wanted fruits meet for repentance. Farnsworth repeated what Sickles said of Orr, adding that Orr's course at Philadelphia was no worse than Raymond's, and Raymond was afterwards admitted to the Radical cancus. Logan denounced Governor Brown, of Georgia. Kelly said that Brown worked gloriously and ought to be forgiven. Mullins wanted to know how long Adam had to lie out before God gave him a chance by the birth of a Saviour to repent. [Laughter.l Farnsworth intimated that some plan must be devised to relieve white men, otherwise there would be two parties South based on color,

when the black man's party would go to dust. The bill was recommitted. The Bureau continuation bill was again post-

poned. The consideration of Alabama's admission was resumed. Stevens said that "after a full examination of the returns, I am satisfied that to force a vote on this bill and admit the State against our own law, while there is a difference of twenty odd thousand against it, would not be doing such justice in legislation as would be expected by the people. That being the case, I move that the bill be recommitted.

A protest from the South Carolina Convention was presented against a repeal of the tariff on rice, after which the House adjourned. IN THE SENATE, numerous important petitions and memorials were presented. Edmunds characterised Van Wyck's whiskey tax adoo!" In a blaze of Republican glory, amid report as unauthorized. The bill changing the time of District and Circuit Courts in Tennessee was passed. The consideration of the Tax bill was resumed. An amendment was adopted which leaves the tax on wholesale dealers of one-fifth of one per cent, on amounts over ten thousand. Other a. dments were proposed, after which the Senate adjourned.

The Reconstruction Conventions.

NORTH CAROLINA. RALEIGH, March 17 .- The constitutional convention adjourned to-day. The closing scenes last night and to-day were very discreditable. After the ceremony of signing the constitution was gone through with, the Conservatives, having refused to sign it, retired from the hall. The capitol bell was ordered to be rung in honor of the event, the floor was cleared, and the black and white Radicals joined hands, forming a circle, and commenced a sort of cornfield dance, singing such songs as "Old John Brown's soul is marching on," "Hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple tree." While this latter song was being sung, a young rebel looking on shouted, "Thre echeers for Jeff. Davis," which were given with a will by a few in the lobby and galleries. This occasioned a momentary jar, but the convention kilarity went on till it was exhausted. To-day, after passing several nnimportant ordinances, as the hour of adjournment had not arrived, outsiders were called on for a speech. Among them was one General Littlefield, connected with the Wall-street Brokers of New York, and who, it is understood, had quite a hand in manipulating the financial schemes of the convention. General Littlefield among others made quite a glorification speech to the convention, and closed by calling on the body to aid him in singing "Old John Brown's soul is marching home," which was done. Other speeches and songs were given of the same character, and the exhibition closed at twelve o'clock, subject to the call of the President. VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND. March 17 .- In the convention the committee reported an ordinance to levy a special tax of two cents in the hundred dollars to raise sixty-five thousend dollars to meet convention expenses. In the ordinance relative to city and county judges it was resolved by a vote of forty-two to thirty to make both elective by the legislature instead of the

Great Movement of the Ice.

BELLEVILLE, CANADA, March 17 .- A gorge swept away the iron bridge and inundated the town. It was the worst flood experienced here. ALBANY, N. Y., March 17 .- The whole body

of ice for twenty miles south is moving, but is still firm at Schenectady. The Hudson River road is submerged at Castleton, and the water is high throughout the Central Road. LANSINGBURG, N. Y., March 17 .- The aqueduct at Crescent, with thirty canal boats, the bridges at Schenectady and Waterford

were washed away. Louisville, Ky., March 17 .- The Wabash Valley is flooded.

Accident to a Railroad Train.

CINCINNATI, March 17 .- A train on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad was thrown off the track and wrecked. All on board were injured, but none seriously.

Marine News. NEW YORE, March 17.—The steamship Sara- press

NEW YORK, March 17-Noon .- Gold 393. Sterling 95. Bonds 1102. Flour drooping. Wheat nominally lower. Corn 1c lower. Pork \$24 45a24 50. Lard quiet. Cotton nominal at 25a25ic. Freights dull. Turpentine quiet and drooping, at 66c. Rosin dull; common \$3 20;

bales, at 25c. Flour dull, and 5a10c lower. Wheat declining. Corn dull; white Southern \$1 19a1 22; yellow \$1 27a1 30. Mess Pork \$24 60. Lard dull, at 142a16c. Sugar fairly active; Muscovado 10a124c. Other Groceries quiet. Turpentine 65a66c. Rosin \$3 10a7. Freights dull; on Cotton, by sail, 5-162. Governments

weak. '63 coupons 1104. Gold 364. Sterling 92. BALTIMORE, March 17 .- Cotton dull and nominal at 244a25c. Flour steady. Wheat dull but

firm; choice Southern \$2 90. White Corn \$1 10 al 11; Yellow \$1 17a1 18. Oats quiet at 79a52c. Rye firm at 90c. Provisions firm. Bacon Shoulders 124c.; Bulk 104a104c. WILMINGTON, March 17 .- Spirits Turpentine

closed firm at 60c. Rosin quiet; No. 2 \$2 40. Cotton steady; Low Middling 221c.; Middling 23c. Tar firm at \$2 30. Augusta, March 17 .- Market very dull and

mer's name was withdrawn. Amendments nominal; sales 170 bales. Receipts, 400. Mid-

SAVANNAH, March 17 .-- Cotton dull, but nominally unchanged; sales 200 bales. Receipts, 2669; exports, 5548.

MOBILE, March 17 .- Sales 200 bales; market dull and almost nominal; Middling 24a241. Receipts, 338; exports, 7271. New Orleans, March 17 .- Cotton quiet but

steady; sales to-day 5000 bales; Middlings 24a 241. Receipts, 2949; exports, 4195. Sight Exchange on New York |a | premium. Sterling

The United States troops at Fort Lyon are out fighting horse thieves, two hundred and fifty of whom are fortified twelve miles below Trinidad, and defy the world. They are in a strong house, thirty by eighty, with a two-foot wall, which is surrounded by a strong corral. The result are reported warring segment to not in segment to not. The people are going to work in earnest to put down the thieves, but it has been ascertained that some of the leading men of that section are in sympathy with them.

The New York papers are laughing at the recent donation by Congress of \$10,000 to the widow of the late General Robert Anderson, the detender of Fort Sumter. The gentleman in question is of course naturally indigrant at heater. being so summarily murdered, and the bio-graphical writers who, pen in hand, had sud-denly recalled his existence and were plunging into the records of his life, cannot find words to express their disgust at the Congressional

Dickens has always inclined toward the actor's art. When he was in America, in 1842, he acted at the Theatre Royal, Montreal on the 28th of March-Highfyer, in "A Roland for an Oliver," Snobbington, in "Two o'clock in the morning," and Philip, in "High Life Below Stairs." The other parts in these pieces were sustained by "distinguished Garrison Ameters."

New Jersey is rich by reason of her much decried swamps. In 1867, one hundred thou-sand bushels of cranberries were sent to mar-ket from the swamps of Burlington and Ocean countries alone.

THE CONVENTION.

FIFTY-THIED AND LAST DAY. The convention Has ADJOURNED! In the affecting language of Artemus Ward, "Adoothe waving of hats, the tears of the candidates, the cheers of hoi polloi, and to the lovely melody of "John Brown's soul's a marchin on," at precisely high noon yesterday, the Republican Reconstruction Constitutional Convention of Scuth Carolina bade its fond farewell to mundane scenes and glided, spectre-

like, into the great oblivion of the Past. Those who have played their brief parts on the stage will linger for awhile in the halo they have created, but the mass is now dissolved, and its atoms will sink once more to their resting place amid the "dust of ages." The hall of the old Club House will now rest awhile in peace. The nightmare among its sunny memories has faded away, and if it had a voice, it too would doubtless be heard uttering its plaintive "adoo-adoo." "Adoo" to Byas, with his interminable sentences, which reminded one of Webster's Dictionary suffering from a severe attack of delirium tremens. "Adoo" to Simeon Corley, with his patent machine for grinding out resolutions and written speeches. "Adoo" to Leslie and his eartickling, stomach-moving fun; to the stentorian bass of Whittemore, the sharp treble of Moses, the baritone of Wright, and the staccato movements of DeLarge. "Adoo" to Cain, with his dreams of land; to Rutland, with his bristling law points, and Cardoza, with his compulsory process for miscegenating the two races in the public schools. "Adoo," in short, to everything and everybody, and especially to

being and bought good clothes. The convention assembled at the usual hour. The President read the following extract from a letter received "from a distinguished gentleman in Washington," to whom parts of the the constitution had been from time to time transmitted as they were adopted:

for two blessed months lived, moved, had their

transmitted as they were adopted:
"I have shown your constitution and bill of rights to many of the leading Republicans, who pronounce them eminently fit for the corner-stone of the new temple of liberty that you are engaged in erecting. The convention has indeed done square work." (Applement)

On motion of B. Byas (colored), the fol-lowing resolution was unanimously adopted: In order that this convention may sustain the convention may sustain the convention may sustain the convention made against its In order that this convention may the its dignity against all charges made against its members, Resolved. That the President of this convention do appoint a committee of three to inves-tigate the cherge or charges made against one Dogan, a member of this body, which charges appeared in the public journals of this city this

Resoived, That the committee be instructed to make their report within one hour.
The President appointed B. Byas, W. H. W.
Gray, and M. F. Becker as the committee.
Mr. D. H. Chamberlain called up the pream-

by the State of the bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad, but gave way to Mr. B. F. Whitte-more for the introduction of a resolution. more for the introduction of a resolution.

Uwing to the rush of business and the rapid approach of the hour of final adjournment, the subject was not again reached, but we learn that every member of the convention save two pledged himself to the support of the measure, when approached for the purpose of Dr. N. J. Newell and other friends of the road.

Mr. B. F. Whittemore offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted with great cheering:

Resulved, That the thanks of the convention

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention are due to Brevet Major-General E. R. S. Canby, commanding Second Military District, and all officers in this department who have cooperated with this body in the framing of the constitution under the provisions of the Reconstruction acts of Congress for the future government of South Carolina.

Resolved, That the tanks of the Congress for the future government of South Carolina. Resolved, That this convention will ever remember with gratitude the harmonious rela-tions which have existed between the military

authorities, under the command of General Canby, and its members, and that, in this ex-pression of the appreciation of such a pleasant fact, we recognize how feeble words are to convey the true sentiment of the heart. Resolved, That a certified copy of these resolutions be furnished by the President of this convention to Brevet Major-General E. R. S. Canby, commanding Second Military District. On motion of E. W. M. Mackey, the sergeant-at-arms was continued in office for five days to

adjust the unsettled accounts of the conven tion.
On motion of R. C. DeLarge, the thanks of the convention were tendered to "the nobleminded people of the North who have aided

Evening.—Cotton, which opened dull and the cause of education in South Carolina," and assisted the people in the establishment of Mr. B. F. Whittemore offered the following,

which was also adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due to the city government of Charleston for the able and efficient police force piaced under charge of the President of this conventions.

tion.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to the Mayor of this city by the President of the convention.

L. S. Lengley moved that the convention do not adjourn sine die until the Committee on Review and Consolidation have completed their

work.

The motion was not agreed to.

The President stated that the convention having passed a resolution specifying the time to adjourn, any other resolution, except to rescind its action would be out of order.

The President stated that he held in his hand a restrument consisting of fifteen articles and

an instrument consisting of fifteen articles and two hundred and thirteen sections, each of which had been read three times and passed which had been read three times and passed by the convention. They have from time to time been reviewed by the house and properly arranged, and now purport to be the Constitu-tion of the State of South Carolina. The ques-tion before the convention is whether, having passed these sections, after three several read-ings, they will be adopted by the convention as a whole. Shall this constitution be adopt-ed?

R. C. DeLarge-I do not desire to vote on that instrument as a whole until it has been determined by the solicitor and the appropriate committee that its several sections do no onflict with each other, and that the consti tution is in a proper shape to be submitted to

the people.

G. W. S. Dill wanted to vote now. He was satisfied with the work, and didn't wish to hear any more argument on the subject.

F. L. Cardoza moved to rescind the resolu-

tion whereby the convention agreed to adjourn at 12 M., and adjourn at 6 P. M. The President stated that he would be reluct-The President stated that he would be reluctant to interfere with the expressed wish of the convention, but if such a resolution was adopted, it would be the first time in the history of parliamentary proceedings that such a thing had been done. If the motion should prevait, it would do injustice to those who were absent, and it would excite grave doubts as to the legality or constitutionality of any action which the convention might take after 12 o'clock M. It would be strange, indeed, if within threethe convention might take after 12 o'clock M.

It would be strange, indeed, if within threequarters of an hour before the convention has
agreed to adjourn sine die, the members of the
body should show themselves so utterly unfamiliar with parliamentary law and practice, so
much unacquainted with the condition of their
business as to demand an extension of the
session. The work of the convention has already been accomplished, and if there be any
remaining labors to be performed by the Committee on Revision and Consolidation, the chair
will detain that committee for the purpose.

will detain that committee for the purpose. B. F. Randolph—I desire to ask whether, if the convention has not completed its work, it would be consistent for us to adjourn, I claim that we have not finished our labors and ought

not to adjourn.

J. Wright—I wish to ask if it is not in you power to call this convention together after 12 o'clock to-day, for the resumption of The President-Certainly it is.

teep still.
R. C. DeLarge—Whatever may be the sentiments of others on this subject, I deem it best to have this matter fixed definitely, and **Harriet Beecher Stowe raised \$1000 worth of cranges last year on her estate in Florida. Herefore offer the following resolution:

**Rescred*, That the President of the convention is hereby directed to call this convention.

[Much confusion in the hall.]
J. J. Wright-Then I hope gentlemen will

CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1868.

noon.

The President—The chair is in a very disagreeable position; but the convention will perceive that under its own rule and action, he has but one way in which to proceed, and that is (looking at his watch), when the hour of 12 o'clock arrives to declare the convention adjourned sine die. If the President is now empowered by resolution to again convene the body, he will do so; but it must be apparent that the only way in which it can be done is to send a summons to every member of the convention, way in which it can be done is to send a summons to every member of the convention, some of whom have already left the city for their homes. It would not be just, fair, legal or constitutional to summon one portion and not the other, and the time required for this proceeding can be easily determined.

E. W. M. Mackey—I would like to know whether the subject matter before the house is not the adoption of the constitution as a

is not the adoption of the constitution as a whole.

The President—Certainly.

E. W. M. Mackey—Then I hope that motion will prevail, for I cannot, for the life of me, see any necessity of waiting upon the Committee on Revision and Consolidation. We have already acted as a committee of the whole on this subject. The constitution has been carefully revised and its several parts adjusted, and there is no use whatever in our risking the chances of being declared to have unconstitutionally acted by delaying the adjournment sine die a single hour. I therefore move the previous question.

The call for the previous question was not sustained by a vote on division of the house of forty-three yeas and forty-five noes.

[Very great confusion.]
B. F. Randolph—I now move that the con B. F. Randolph—I now move that the convention rescind the resolution by which it sgreed to adjourn at 12 o'clock to-day.

The President—If the convention pursues this course, and, by a system of parliamentary tactics, to protract proceedings, the constitution is not adopted as a whole by twelve o'clock, disagreeable as the duty may be to himself, when that hour arrives he will adjourn the convention sine die; and the constitution not being adopted he will be compelled to convene the body twenty days hence to complete its labors. It is the first time I have had occasion to appeal to the house, and I adjure the convention not to throw away the result of its labors by this unnecessary action. Time is rapidly passing, and one minute after twelve o'clock this body will have no legal existence.

B. F. Randolph—I would not have made the motion had you not, a few minutes ago, stated that it would be in order to make such a motion. eleven dollars a day, wherewith the delegates

motion.

The President—Many things are in order which are unconstitutional. I believe that the result of this motion, if decided affirmatively, would be illegal, and it would make this convention an illegal body.

B. F. Randolph—I do it with the best motives in the world.

The President—I believe I shall be sustained by any parliamentary lawyer that when the house has agreed to adjourn at a certain period, and when that period arrives, it is not in the power of the house to change its decree. Some of the members have retired; they can me of the members have retired; they can some of the members have retired; they cannot form a portion of the prolonged session without much delay, and may reasonably protest against its subsequent action. In the best light, therefore, in which the subject can be examined, such a course would place the convention in a doubtful position. At present you are a body whose legality and constitutionality cannot be questioned, and it is my fervent wish that you shall so remain to the end.

Several voices—I move that the question be indefinitely postponed.

indefinitely postponed.

The question was decided in the affirmative with a tumulituous shout, amid which the sharp voice of Langley lifted itself above the wave of broken sound, crying out: "Not ready, Mr. President; I ain't ready. I want my vote re-corded "No!"

It was now twenty minutes to twelve.

The question recurred on the adoption of the constitution as a whole. The President-Are you ready for the ques-

aken and announced in the affirmative withtaken and announced in the affirmative without dissent, amid enthusiastic applause.

The President (as soon as order was restored)—I now announce that this instrument,
containing fifteen articles and two hundred
and thirteen sections, has been duly read three
times and adopted by this convention as the
organic law and constitution of the State, and
is now subject to the ratification of the people
of South Carolins; and may God in His infinite
window carnt that it may work good to our

visdom grant that it may work good to our whole country.

The excitement of the convention at this juncture broke through all bounds. They cheered, hollered, cried, waved their handker-chiefs and threw up their hate; Leslie seized the arm of a member and revolved it in a man-

ner that threatened dislocation; and the big delegation of outside colored spectators chim-ed in with a vociferousness that was not out-done by those within the bar.

As soon as order was restored, on motion of T. J. Robertson, T. J. Coghlan, of Sumter, was called to the chair, when Mr. Robertson offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That for the very able and impar-

Resource. That for the very sale and manufactual discharge of the responsible and arduous duties gratuitously performed while presiding over the deliberations of this body, and for the uniform kindness and forberance shown at all times towards all of its members, the thanks of this convention be tendered to Hon. A. G. Mackey, our President. The President responded as follows:

The President responded as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: After an arduous labor of two months, we are, at last, about to part, and the time has arrived which admonishes us that, having accomplished to the best of our abilities the duty which had been imposed upon us by our constituents, nothing is left for us to do but affectionately to bid each other fersel.

other farewell.
I look back, as I trust you all do, with much I look back, as I trust you all do, with much self-gratulation upon the hours that we have spent together. There are with us no unpleasant remimiscences of those acrimonious bickerings which, in all deliberative assemblies, are too often incidental to the excitement of debate and the attrition of antagonistic minds. Engaged in the consideration of topics of the highest importance, differences of opinion have necessarily existed; but those differences, although always boldly expressed and sturdily have necessarily existed; but those differences, although always boldly expressed and sturdily maintained, have never been characterized by the petulance of personal retort. Indeed, I am sure that the history of parliamentary bodies has never presented a more uninterrupted example of the capacity of men to differ widely on certain subjects, and yet with friendly forbearance to agree to differ. The members of this convention, on all occasions where there has not been unanimity, may have been opponents in opinion, but have always been friends in counsel.

roomsel.

For myself, I do not know that I have ever said one word to wound the feelings of a delegate. If I have done so, the fault has been unintentional, and has escaped my recollection. I am sure that no word has been uttered by any one of the members to me, which ed by any one of the members to me, which
the most exacting man would have wished unsaid. To me, as their presiding officer, the
delegates of this convention have ever been
most kind, considerate and respectful, and for
these demonstrations of your good will I am
most profoundly grateful.

In my own course I have endeavored to be
thoroughly impartial. Whatever have been
my private opinions on any of the subjects

thoroughly impartial. Whatever have been my private opinions on any of the subjects under deliberation, I have sought, and I hope successfully, to forget them while I controlled debate, and have tried to rule on every question, not as my predilections might have led me, but as the law of perliament and the rules of the house required. And I feel proud as well as grateful that the house has evinced its confidence in my house the a vessible office. confidence in my honesty as a presiding officer in this, that no decision I have made has ever

been overruled.

The work which we were sent here to do was The convention, which, as will be seen, is with the North German Confederation, instead most momentous to the commonwealth which we represent, and the members of this convenwe represent, and the members of this convention are, I think, worthy of much commendation for the improvements they have made in the organic law, when their labors are compared with those of their predecessors. We here present to our constituents a constitution in which, for the first time in the political history of this State, the great doctrine of manhood suffrage is distinctly recognized, and all the rights are secured to every citizen to which nature and nature's God have entitled him. Here have we stricken every vestige of serf-dom from our institutions, and that, too, in so emphatic and unambiguous a way, that no doubt can be entertained of our determination that this relic of barbarism shall never again doubt can be entertained of our determination that this relic of barbarism shall never again in any form pollute our soil. Here we have made every needful arrangement for the free education of our people, so that if future legislators shall carry out in good faith the provisions which we have ordained on this vital subject, in a few years, the stain of ignorance which now pollutes our history will be forever

vention to assemble at 3 c'clock this afternoon.

The President—The chair is in a very disagreeable position; but the convention will perceive that under its own rule and action, he has but one way in which to proceed, and that is (looking at his watch), when the hour of 12 c'clock arrives to declare the convention adjourned size die. If the President is now empowered by resolution to again convene the body, he will do so; but it must be apparent that the only way in which it can be done is to send a sum—Here, too. we have obliterated from our politi-

Here, too, we have obliterated from our political system, that most pernicious increay of State a century, taught by our leaders had, like an ignis futuis, led the people of South Carolina on more than one occasion to the brink of rebellion, until there arose at length, as a necessary result of this doctrine, one of the most fratricidal wars that the world ever saw. The theory of a divided allegiance, and of a sovereignty within a sovereignte, alike incongruous with all the principles of political science, and with the system of national powers established by our fathers, has received from you a death blow. No longer, if the constitution you have adopted should be ratified by the people, will there be any danger of a future rebellion, in which the glorious flag of our common country—a flag which has so often "braved the battle and the breeze"—shall be treated by a portion of the nation with insult, and for it an ensign be substituted, consecrated by no national traditions, and simply the novel insignia of a disruptured Confederacy. In establishing this principle of a permanent allegiance to the national government, you have thrown a protection around the national life for the future. Here, too, we have obliterated from our politiantional government, you have thrown a pro-tection around the national life for the future, and you have justified the acts of those Union men who, in the midst of a wide-spread and threatening rebellion, nobly stood by the doc-trine you have announced, and would not acknowledge that the State, however much they loved it as their home, could supplant in their affections the nation rom which they received protection.

I speak not of these as parts of the results of our labors in any spirit of acrinony towards those who have heretofore neglected these great duties of legislators; for I would desire to bury the past in that obliviou which best befits it, or to hold it only as a beacon light to warn us from its follies and its perils in the future; but because as stewards of a great future; but because as stewards of a great trust, we have a right to show to our constituents how we have discharged the duties of the stewardship which they had confided to us.

To the people of South Carolina we submit the constitution which we were instructed to frame, in the confident expectation that its manifest superiority over all other constitutions by which this Commonwealth has hitherto been governed will secure for it a triumph. ant ratification. We do not claim for ourselves a pre-eminence of wisdom or virue, but we do claim that we have followed in the progressive advancement of the age, that we have been bold enough, and honest enough, and wise enough to trample obsolete and inworthy prejudices under foot and thus have been enabled with impartial legislation to provide for the civil and political interests of all men of every rank, station or race within the borders of our beloved State.

But the painful moment of separation has arrived, and that word which friends always dread to hear has to be pronounced. Associates, I bid you an affectionate farewell, and wishing you all a safe and happy return to convergenceive homes. I now in accordance your respective homes, I now, in accordance with the resolution of the house, declare the Constitutional Convention of South Carolina to be adjourned sine die.

The New German Treaty.

INTERESTING INFORMATION FOR THE GERMANS IN AMERICA-THE GUARANTEED RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS-FULL TEXT OF THE NEW TREATY.

The following is the exact text of the new treaty signed on the 22d of February by the representatives of the United States and Prussia, on behalf of the German Confederation in relation to the rights of naturalized Ger-

mans in America:

The President of the United States and his Majesty the King of Prussia in the name of the North German Confederation, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the North German Confederation to the United States of America, and from the United States of America to the territory of the North German Confederation have resolved to treat on this subject and have resolved to treat on this subject, and have for that purpose appointed plenipoter-tiaries to conclude a convention; that is to say, the President of the United States of America—George Bancorth, Envoy Extraordinger, and Winister Plenipoter tiary from said ipoter tiar nary and Minister Plempoter thary from said States near the King of Prussia and the North German Confederation, and His Majesty the King of Prussia—Bernhard Konig, Privy Counsellor of Legation, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

Art. 1. Citizens of the North German Confederation who have become naturalized citizens of the United States of America, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States five years, shall be held by the North German Confederation to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such. Reciprocally, citizens of the United States of American rocally, citizens of the United States of America who become naturalized citizens of the North German Confederation, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within North Germany five years, shall be held by the United States to be North German citizens, and shall be treated as such. The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization.

Art. 2. A naturalized citizen of the one par-

ty on return to the territory of the other party, remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country and committed before his emigration.

country and committed before his emigration, saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country.

Art. 3. The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals and fugitives from justice in certain cases, concluded between the United States on the one part and Prussia and other States of Germany on the other part, the 16th day of June, 1852, is hereby extended to all the States of the North German Confederation.

Art. 4. If a German, naturalized in America renews his residence in North Germany with the intent to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. Reciprocally, if an American, naturalized in North Germany, renews his residence in the United States without the his residence in the United States without the intent to return to North Germany, he shall be held to have renounced hie naturalization in North Germany. The intent notto return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in one country resides more than two years in the other country.

Art. 5. The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications and shall continue in force for ten years; if neither party shall have given to the other six months, previous notice of its intention

six months, previous notice of its intention then to terminate same, in shall further re-main in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such inten-

tion.
Art. 6. The present convention shall be ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by His Majesty the King of Prussia, in the name of the North Gertian Confederation, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Berlin within six months from the date here-

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention at Berlin, the 22d day of February, 1838. GEORGE BANCROFT. BERNHARD KONIG.

of with Prussia, is the most important act of the new Bund. It is so clear and concise in its terms that it is scarcely possible for any misconception of them to occur. The right of emigration is conceded, and the North German is freed from all obligations to his native country from the time of his entigration. The concessions on the part of the United States are designed to prevent a fraudulent transfer of allegiance, in which America is as much inter- Nineteenth Century. ested as North Germany. The principle involved in article four has for some time been subject, in a few years, the stain of ignorance which now pollutes our history will be forever obliterated, and the happy period will have arrived when no son or daughter of South Caro-

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FOR LIVERPOOL, THE FIRST-OLASS SHIP KATE
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March 2

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WINTHEOP, J. H. STEWART Master, hav.
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will meet with dispatch.
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February 29
South Atlantic Wharf.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—FOR NEW YORK. THE ELEGANT SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP "CHAMPION," Captain Lockwood, will leave adder's South Wharf, foshie above port on Wednesday, March 18, at half-part 2 o'clock

For Freight or Passage, apply to JAMES ADGER & CO. Corner East Bay and Adger's South Wharf, arch 16 3 Up States

Captain Lenny, will leave North Atlantic Wharf, on Wednesday, March
18, at -0'clock.

JOHN & THEO. GETTY, Agents,
March 16

North Atlantic Wharf. FOR NEW YORK.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THE STEAMSHIP MONEKA,
Captain SHACKFORD, will leave North
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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

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Departure of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with teamers for South Pacific and Central American lorts. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

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March 14 lyr F. R. BABY, Agent.

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March 17

3 Accommodation wharf. March 17 3 THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA, BY CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM-PACKET LINE, VIA BEAUFORT, HILTON

HEAD AND BLUFFTON. THE STEAMER "PILOT BOY,"

Captain W. T. Moneurs, will leaveCharleston every Monday Night, at 12 o'clock, and
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